

Antigua	eq.U.S.\$1.50	Nicaragua	eq.U.S.\$2.00
Anguilla	U.S.\$1.50	Panama	eq.U.S.\$1.25
Argentina	eq.U.S.\$2.20	Paraguay	U.S.\$2.00
Bahamas	Bah.\$1.25	Puerto Rico	eq.U.S.\$1.25
Barbados	U.S.\$1.50	St. Bartholomew	U.S.\$1.50
Belize	CZ\$ 320.00	St. Croix	U.S.\$1.50
Cayman Islands	CI \$0.80	St. John	U.S.\$1.50
Chile	P \$200.00	St. Kitts	U.S.\$1.50
Costa Rica	C.R. \$110.00	St. Martin	U.S.\$1.50
Colombia	Col \$380.00	St. Thomas	U.S.\$1.50
Dominica Republic	U.S.\$1.50	Toronto	U.S.\$1.50
Ecuador	eq.U.S.\$1.25	Trinidad	eq.U.S.\$1.50
Guatemala	eq.U.S.\$1.50	Uruguay	eq.U.S.\$2.20
Jamaica	J \$6.50	Venezuela	eq.U.S.\$1.25
Mexico D.F.	eq.U.S.\$1.75	Virgin Gorda	U.S.\$1.50

An Interview With Gorbachev

Gorbachev to Ask Reagan for Joint Mars Mission

He Sees Flight as Way To Long Cooperation

By Jim Hoagland

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev will ask President Ronald Reagan to approve a joint Soviet-U.S. unmanned flight to Mars as the symbol of an ambitious new era of superpower cooperation on Earth and in space when the two men meet in Moscow this month.

In an extended interview here, Mr. Gorbachev expressed hope that he and Mr. Reagan would be able to sign an agreement before the president left office early next year that would require the superpowers to cut strategic nuclear arsenals by 50 percent.

"I would certainly welcome that," the general secretary of the Soviet Communist Party said, implying that he was willing to meet Mr. Reagan at a fifth summit meeting to sign another arms control accord, even if it had to be left for Mr. Reagan's successor to send it to the Senate.

Some of the Soviet leader's points were in written answers to questions submitted in writing two months ago, at the suggestion of Soviet officials.

Mr. Gorbachev rebuffed informal U.S. suggestions that some disputes be set aside temporarily to permit the strategic arms treaty to be completed and signed, saying it would be "senseless" to cut "strategic offensive forces in one area and at the same time launch an arms race in space or at sea."

He combined praise for Mr. Reagan and the "progress" they have made together on arms control with firm declarations that he is ready to continue the new era of "very productive dialogue" with the next U.S. president.

Joint space research, he suggested, would help extend the friendly phase far into the future.

"The winds of the Cold War are being replaced by the



The Soviet leader comes across as careful and controlled, daring and open but with a sense of how far to go. Page 4.

winds of hope," Mr. Gorbachev said. "Let us cooperate to master the cosmos, to fulfill big programs... worthy of the Soviet and American peoples," he added as he disclosed the Mars proposal.

The Soviet leader, who is 57, is a man of medium height,

See GORBACHEV, Page 6

New Impetus Sought For Reform Program

By Gary Lee

Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Mikhail S. Gorbachev, speaking intimately and with conviction about his "grandiose" plan for political and economic reform, has acknowledged that his campaign is entering a critical phase, mired in turbulence and new problems but not without hope.

Mr. Gorbachev acknowledged that his reforms were facing "more difficulties than before." But, during a 90-minute interview with editors of The Washington Post and Newsweek, he appeared unfazed by the lack of substantive progress in the first three years.

Rather, the experience had brought him new confidence because there was more intense interest by the people in seeing "an end to stagnation, an end to apathy."

Mr. Gorbachev said the processes of openness and democratization have made him more confident that his policies would succeed where those of Nikita S. Khrushchev, the Soviet leader removed from office in 1964 during his own reform process, failed.

Asked whether he favored limiting the terms of leading Communist Party officials, including that of general secretary — a reform that could transform Soviet political life — Mr. Gorbachev answered, "Yes." He declined to comment further, indicating that it would be considered at a forthcoming meeting of party leaders. The issue of fixed terms for party officials, now commonly allowed to serve for life, has inspired debate in the Soviet media.

Mr. Gorbachev said he was looking forward to a crucial party conference, due to start on June 28, to review the program of economic restructuring, or *perestroika*, and to

See REFORMS, Page 6

Hungarian Communists Replace Kadar as Chief Of Party, Grosz Elevated

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Post Service

BUDAPEST — Janos Kadar, who led Hungary from the suppression of its anti-Communist revolution in 1956 to reforms of socialism that have become a model for the Soviet bloc, was removed from his post as general secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party at a special party conference Sunday.

Mr. Kadar, who will turn 76 next week, was replaced by Prime Minister Karoly Grosz, 57. Mr. Kadar was named party president.

The leadership shift was the second to take place in the six Soviet-allied nations of Eastern Europe since Mikhail S. Gorbachev took power in Moscow in March 1985.

Unlike Milos Jakes, the conservative and colorless politician chosen last December as the Communist leader of Czechoslovakia, Mr. Grosz is considered to be an energetic and pragmatic politician who has adopted Mr. Gorbachev's open style.

Mr. Grosz's selection was completed on the third day of a party meeting that heard some of the most open public debates held by an East bloc Communist party in recent years. Party leaders said the

conference should assure Hungary's place in the vanguard of efforts to reshape the Stalinist version of socialism with free-market economics and a more open political life.

Mr. Grosz, who built his career in the party political apparatus, has promised tolerance for opposition

Mr. Grosz would probably focus on efforts to end the country's prolonged economic stagnation while limiting political change. At the same time, the independent and opposition groups may continue to benefit from tacit tolerance, officials said.

While serving as prime minister, Mr. Grosz pushed for the National Assembly's acceptance of a three-year economic stabilization program last September, including such austerity measures as cuts in subsidies, the closure of inefficient state companies at the cost of moderate unemployment, and the gradual raising of prices and wages to world market levels.

He also pushed through a government reorganization last December, and last week he completed work on a stabilization program with the International Monetary Fund, which will pay Hungary \$350 million to help with payments on its \$10 billion foreign debt.

Mr. Kadar, who led Hungary through long years as an isolated and occasionally beleaguered pioneer of economic reform after 1968, nevertheless was seen as an obstacle to further change during his last years in power. Widely blamed for the country's growing economic problems, he resisted mounting pressure to retire and even during the party conference seemed reluctant to acknowledge a change reportedly agreed at a Politburo meeting last Tuesday.

In two speeches to the conference, including a rambling, 75-minute address on Sunday, Mr. Kadar never mentioned his prospective departure and defended his record, lashing out at liberals advocating a more rapid pace of change.

In one of his last moves as general secretary, Mr. Kadar halted debate Sunday on a party political platform at a moment when the leadership appeared in danger of losing control to delegates demanding more radical policies.

"Let us not take that road," Mr. Kadar said, standing up and waving an arm to cut off a delegate demanding a vote on whether the platform should include a call for a new constitution.

The platform, which was approved moments after Mr. Kadar's appeal, contained plans for decentralization of decision making within the party and government, more democratic voting procedures in party organizations, limits on tenure in senior posts, and other moderate reforms.

Despite considerable criticism at the conference of Hungary's present situation, Mr. Kadar's overall record of leadership continues to be praised by even the most liberal party leaders.

A minister of interior during the repressive Stalinist period, Mr. Kadar was installed by Moscow as Hungarian leader as Soviet tanks rolled into Budapest on Nov. 4, 1956. Days earlier, Mr. Kadar had disappeared from the capital after initially supporting initiatives by Prime Minister Imre Nagy to form a multiparty government and withdraw from the Warsaw Pact.

During the following five years, Mr. Kadar oversaw a sometimes brutal "normalization" of the country, including the trial and hanging of Mr. Nagy and other revolution leaders. Following an amnesty in 1963, however, Mr. Kadar shifted to a policy of seeking compromise and consensus within and outside the party.

In 1968, as Czechoslovakia captured world attention with its radical reforms of socialism, Hungary more quietly inaugurated its own economic reform program, similar to those now pursued by the Soviet Union, China and other East bloc countries.

In less than a year, Karoly Grosz gathered power and transformed Hungarian politics. Page 6.

views within and outside the party. In a speech to the conference on Saturday, he said he was aiming at expanding democratic procedures within the party to such an extent as to match some of the "practical advantages" of Western multiparty systems.

Mr. Grosz has rejected calls by a number of recently formed independent political clubs and social movements for their legal acceptance and curtailment of the Communists' monopoly on power. At the same time, he has appeared to forge a political alliance with party liberals who support the groups and their demands.

Several party officials said that, during the early part of his rule,



Karoly Grosz, left, chats Sunday with Janos Kadar during a party meeting in which Mr. Grosz replaced Mr. Kadar as Hungary's leader. The Associated Press

Klosk

U.S. Proposes Deal to Noriega

WASHINGTON (AP) — The United States has put a deal "on the table" for Panama's military ruler, General Manuel Antonio Noriega, to step down and leave the country "for a period of time," President Ronald Reagan's national security adviser, Lieutenant Colonel Colin Powell, said Sunday on the CBS program "Face the Nation."

Under the proposal, the United States would continue to recognize the ousted president, Eric Arturo Delvalle, as the legitimate authority in Panama rather than General Noriega's choice, Manuel Solis Palma.

(Earlier article, Page 3)

MONDAY Q&A



Takeshi Ohta of the Bank of Japan says that intervention alone is no panacea for currency stability. Page 2.

General News

A study shows that more treatment is needed after all surgery for breast cancer. Page 2.

Clint Eastwood's latest film applauded at Cannes. Page 7.

Business/Finance

Lucky Stores accepted a sweetened takeover bid from American Stores for \$2.51 billion. Page 9.

2 Soviet Dismissals Follow New Unrest

By Bill Keller

New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Communist Party leaders of Armenia and Azerbaijan have been dismissed after fresh outbreaks of ethnic tension in the two southern republics, the official press agency Tass reported.

The removal Saturday of the Armenian leader, Karen S. Demirchian, and the Azerbaijani chief, Kiyamran I. Bagirov, reflected high-level impatience in Moscow with the continuing tensions in the two republics, where civil unrest first broke out in February.

After a meeting of the ruling Politburo in Moscow on Thursday, senior members of the Kremlin leadership flew to the southern republics to take part in the meetings that removed the two men, according to Tass.

After a period of relative calm, huge street demonstrations reportedly broke out anew last week in the Armenian capital of Yerevan, the Azerbaijani capital of Baku, and the disputed territory of Nagorno-Karabakh, a mountainous region governed by Armenians.

The renewed unrest comes at a critical juncture for Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the national Communist Party leader, who is trying to consolidate his control over the party in time for a crucial party conference in late June.

Tass said Mr. Demirchian, who has headed the Armenian Communist Party for 14 years, and Mr. Bagirov, the Azerbaijani leader since 1982, had been relieved of their duties "for reasons of health."

But the timing strongly suggested that the new disturbances in the southern republics had given Mr. Gorbachev an excuse to replace two men associated with the problems of the past.

Although the party and the government maintain ostensibly separate bureaucracies, the party chiefs in fact outrank their government counterparts.

The new Armenian party leader is Suren G. Arutunian 49, a party functionary who was most recently the deputy head of the Armenian government.

Mr. Demirchian, 56, was under

heavy attack in the Soviet press even before the disturbances began this year.

In June, Mr. Gorbachev said that political and economic changes in Armenia were "stuck in a rut," and he criticized Mr. Demirchian for "totally unjustified complacency" toward corruption.

Mr. Demirchian successfully resisted an attempt by the Armenian party central committee to remove him in December.

In Baku, Abdul-Rahman Vezirov, a diplomat who has served most recently as ambassador to Pakistan, was named as the Azerbaijani party leader.

The removal of Mr. Bagirov, 55, was foreshadowed by recent press reports blaming him for allowing the growth of ethnic hatred that led to bloody rioting in February in the Azerbaijani port city of Sumgait.

Because of the explosive tensions in the region, the Kremlin had little

See ETHNIC, Page 6

U.S. Conservatives Helping Mozambican Rebels

By Robert Pear and James Brooke

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — A small group of wealthy U.S. businessmen, ideological conservatives and evangelical Christian missionaries have joined forces in an effort to aid rightist guerrillas fighting the Marxist government of Mozambique.

But after a bitter struggle, they have failed to persuade President Ronald Reagan to provide assistance to the insurgents, whom the administration has in recent months depicted as ruthless bandits.

The trial in Mozambique of an Australian missionary who confessed that he used to work for the rebel group, and statements by several defectors, have shed new light on its links to supporters in the United States.

In interviews in Washington and in Mozambique, those supporters recounted their exploits in the Afri-

can bush, their efforts to supply field radios and Bibles to the rebels, their lobbying in the United States, and their dismay at what they see as the betrayal by influential members of the Reagan administration of the Reagan doctrine of supporting anti-Communist insurgents.

Administration officials say they have been surprised by the tenacity of the guerrilla group, the Mozambique National Resistance, often called Renamo. But the administration says it will not deal with the rebels, much less supply them with American-made weapons of the type provided to insurgents in Afghanistan and Angola.

The State Department virtually eliminated any chance that Renamo would receive aid from the U.S. government when it issued a report last month asserting that "100,000 civilians may have been murdered" as a result of widespread violence and brutality by the rebel group. Victims were beaten, mutilated, starved, shot,

stabbed or burned to death, the report said.

The document infuriated American lobbyists for Renamo, who said it was politically motivated and intellectually dishonest.

Thomas W. Schaaf Jr., executive director of the Mozambique Research Center in Washington, has registered with the Justice Department as an American agent for Renamo.

He told the Justice Department that he has "conveyed messages and letters" of unspecified content to people in the United States from Afonso Dhlakama, the military commander of Renamo in Mozambique. Mr. Schaaf works closely with Luis B. Serapiao, Renamo's chief spokesman in the United States.

Mr. Schaaf said that a conservative lobbying organization, Free the Eagle, provided desks, office space and the use of telephones to the Mozambique Research Center in Washington. In addition, Mr.

Serapiao said that Free the Eagle had helped pay some of his travel expenses in the United States.

James U. Blanchard 34, a Louisiana businessman, said he started providing assistance to Renamo in 1986 by purchasing medical supplies and radios for the rebel group.

He said he contributes about \$3,000 a month to advance the guerrilla group's interests. For example, he said, he helps pay for the Washington operations of the Mozambique Research Center and provides cash payments to prominent Mozambican refugees sympathetic to Renamo.

Mr. Blanchard estimated that he had given a total of \$50,000 to \$75,000 to aid Renamo in the last two years.

Robert C. MacKenzie, executive director of a conservative group called Freedom Inc., said that he and Mr. Schaaf entered Mozambique from Malawi in September 1986, bringing knives, walkie-talkies and other supplies to the rebels.

Mr. MacKenzie said he had made the trip to assess the fighting there and to meet Mr. Dhlakama, the rebel leader.

Freedom Inc. gave \$15,000 to the Mozambique Research Center this year, according to people who work for both organizations.

There are no direct telephone links from Western countries to Renamo-controlled areas of Mozambique. Mr. Crocker said last year that "Renamo's external wing has been beset by divisions and appears to lack reliable links to the Renamo leadership inside Mozambique."

But Mr. Schaaf said that he and Mr. Serapiao communicated with Renamo leaders inside the southeast African country by making telephone calls to Zimbabwe and other countries on the border. From those countries, he said, Renamo supporters send radio messages to the rebels inside Mozambique.

See REBELS, Page 2

Weary Lebanese Shiites Turn Hostile to Tehran

By Ihsan A. Hijazi

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — An increasing number of Lebanese Shiite Muslims, among whom Iran has enjoyed wide popularity, have become hostile toward Tehran, which they blame for relentless factional fighting in the southern suburbs of Beirut.

Fundamentalist militiamen of Hezbollah, the Party of God, which is financed and equipped by Iran, exchanged fire with mortars and other weapons on Sunday with the mainstream Shiite militia, Amal, a group backed by Syria. The police said six persons were killed in the 17th straight day of fighting.

The Shiites, with 1 million adherents, make up Lebanon's largest sectarian community. As the fighting continued Saturday, the supreme Shiite religious justice here was quoted as accusing the Tehran authorities of wanting to subject

the Shiite community to their tutelage.

"Our fight is not with the Party of God; it is with the Islamic Republic of Iran," Sheikh Abdel Amir Qabalan, who holds the title of grand mufti of the Shiites of Lebanon, said in an interview with the West Beirut weekly magazine Al Shiraa.

"Leave us alone before it is too late," he was quoted as declaring to the Iranians.

It was the sharpest public criticism of Iran to date by a senior Lebanese Shiite cleric. Sheikh Qabalan is affiliated with Amal, but in the past he had spoken favorably about links with Iran.

More than 250 Shiites were killed and well over 1,000 wounded in the carnage in the southern districts.

The dead and dying are shown nightly on television programs that See TEHRAN, Page 7

Death of a Jazzman: Last Notes on Chet Baker's Final Days

By Mike Zwerin

International Herald Tribune



AMSTERDAM — Marking eras by some event or other is bound to be arbitrary, but it can be said that the myth of the bebop junkie, the image of jazz and drugs hand in hand, died along with Chet Baker when he fell out of the window of a hotel near the drug dealers' area on Zeedijk at 3:00 A.M. on Friday the 13th.

Peter Huys, his road manager, identified the body in the morgue. Chet (he must be called Chet, Baker alone won't work. Chet was his pianissimo, swinging sound, there are many Bakers but there was only one Chet) had disappeared into the drug subculture for two days before his death. When he did not arrive for a radio broadcast in Laren the evening of May 12, Huys had a premonition. "Sooner or later something was bound to happen," he said. "Everybody knew that."

An autopsy ruled out physical violence, the hotel room door had been locked from the inside and drugs were found in it, which seems to exclude foul play. The results of the blood test are not yet known, but it is widely assumed that there will be traces of drugs in Chet Baker's blood. The police did not rule out suicide although, like most people who knew him, Huys doubts it: "It was a hot night, he was

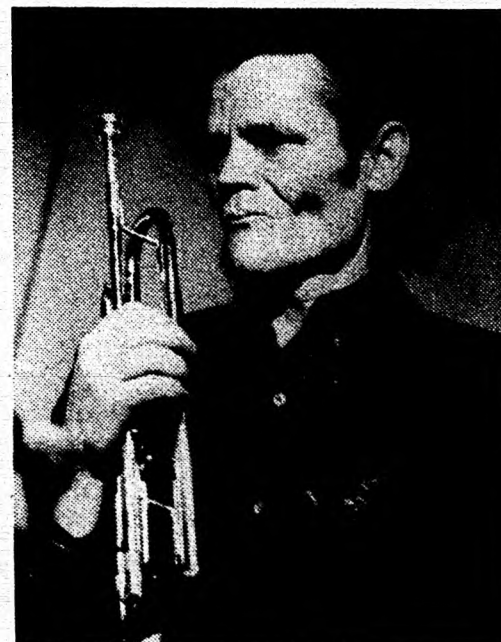
probably just sitting on the window sill and nodded out. One time too many. I picked up his things at the hotel later. His clothes were neatly folded in his suitcase. Somebody about to commit suicide doesn't do that."

Egal Fahri, who owns the Parisian club New Morning where Chet appeared at least once a month, said: "We always did good business with Chet. I think one reason was that people thought each time might be the last."

May 5 turned out to be it. The German pianist Joachim Kuhn sat in with Chet that night. "He seemed very tired," Kuhn recalled. "It was so sad. I remember thinking that this can't go on much longer."

Chet was one of the first generation of masters who created the powerful American urban music that came to be called bebop. He was the last of them to remain faithful to heroin, long after the others had cleaned up or died young. It was a love affair more than a habit.

Chet was no revolutionary. He was responsible for no dramatic breakthroughs on a level with Charlie Parker or Dizzy Gillespie. But his sound, certain turns of phrases and where and how he placed notes have entered the vocabulary. He touched you in a



See CHET, Page 7

Christian Rose/1988

Clint Eastwood's Latest Soars, Just Like 'Bird'

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss
International Herald Tribune

CANNES — Clint Eastwood's press conference in the tower of the Cannes Cinéma Palace Saturday morning rivaled in attendance Robert Redford's session earlier in the week. It was, however, less of a circus.

Mr. Eastwood was at the festival for the world premiere of his "Bird," an interpretive screen biography of Charlie Parker, the legendary jazz saxophonist. Mr. Eastwood does not appear in the picture, but his directorial signature is firmly on it. Based on Joel Oliansky's scenario — itself inspired by the book written by Mr. Parker's widow, Chan, "Life in E-Flat" — it is free of the studio system's clichés and papier-mâché uplift.

"Scott Fitzgerald once wrote that there are no second acts in American lives," Mr. Eastwood said after the showing of the movie — the 12th he has directed. "That comment states Charlie Parker's case. His talents lifted him from oblivion to fame, but the pressures upon him were crushing. His struggle against the odds may have driven him to create, as it has with other artists. He has left us magic music."

"It's always been a great ambition of mine to make a film about him," Mr. Eastwood added.

"Americans don't have any original art except Western movies and jazz and it's easy to overlook what's in your front yard." He defended the length of "Bird" — two hours and 43 minutes: "The [studio] executives were concerned but I just forged ahead at this length. If you really wanted to play it safe, you'd never release a movie."

Charlie Parker, as the film shows, was troubled by drug and alcohol problems and by the ambiguities of his interracial marriage. The sequences showing him touring the U.S. South depict the racial hostility he encountered. When he died at 34, a physical wreck, the coroner thought his body was that of a 65-year-old man.

Mr. Eastwood has not whitewashed the ugly facts but his is not a mere chronicle of misery and woe. He gives the artist as well as the man, with scenes of the saxophonist's enthralling audiences.

Forest Whitaker as the saxophonist and Diane Venora as the wife who loves him but sharply reproves him for his dissipation enact their roles in harmony with the strong direction. As a film, "Bird" soars high.



As Sondra Locke smiles, Clint Eastwood acknowledges an ovation Saturday from a crowd in Cannes.

2 West Bank Palestinians Are Killed In Apparent Firebombing of a Car

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

JERUSALEM — A car apparently hit by a firebomb burst into flames in the occupied West Bank on Sunday, killing a Palestinian woman and her son. Hospital officials said another Arab died of a gunshot wound after a confrontation with Israeli soldiers in the West Bank.

Elsewhere, three Arab teen-agers were wounded in two separate clashes, and an Israeli man was burned seriously in a firebomb attack, officials and Israeli radio said. The army confirmed the deaths and said it was investigating the causes.

The violence occurred as about 12,000 Palestinian children returned to schools in East Jerusalem for the first time in more than three months. Israel closed the schools during the height of the Arab uprising, which began Dec. 8.

The deaths Sunday brought to 194 the number of Palestinians who have died in the anti-occupation unrest, according to the United Nations. Two Israelis also have been killed.

Shameh Al Kadah, 65, and her son, Mohammed Salah Ghanem, 36, died when their car caught fire in the West Bank town of Tulkarem as they drove from the hospital

where Mr. Ghanem's wife had given birth, hospital officials said.

Abu Kabir, an official at Israel's Pathological Institute, said the two died in an apparent firebombing attack. Arab witnesses said the fire occurred after soldiers fired warning shots toward the car, which was traveling through a closed military zone.

Kawther Miri, 23, of a refugee camp near Tulkarem, died Sunday of a bullet wound to the chest suffered during clashes Saturday with soldiers, said an official at Rafi-dieh Hospital in Nablus.

Also Sunday, hundreds of protesters in Nablus hurled rocks at soldiers on an avenue named for Khalil Wazir, the slain Palestine

Liberation Organization military commander, hospital officials said.

Israel reopened 31 kindergartens, elementary and high schools in East Jerusalem, and the radio said about 80 percent of a student body of 16,000 showed up for classes.

A communiqué from the underground leadership of the uprising appeared in parts of the West Bank on Sunday calling on students to return to school.

It called for a general strike next Wednesday, the 40th day since Mr. Wazir, known as Abu Jihad, was assassinated in Tunis in what was widely believed to have been an Israeli commando attack.

(AP, Reuters)

TEHRAN: Lebanese Shiites Wary

(Continued from page 1)

originate in Moslem West Beirut, with the announcer always making it a point to say: "This is what Moslems have done to Moslems."

In the interview with Al Shiraa, Sheikh Qabalan said all his time was devoted to helping thousands of Shiite families who fled their homes since the clashes broke out in the slum areas on May 16.

"No misery in the world equals ours," a middle-aged woman screamed during an interview shown on the state-run television station. "Is this the fate Iran wants for the Shiites?"

Shiite Moslems have traditionally looked to Iran, where politics is dominated by the Shiite clergy of the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, for guidance on religious matters.

Since Ayatollah Khomeini came to power in Tehran nine years ago, the government he leads has tried to transform this popularity into political and military influence in Lebanon. It sent 2,000 Iranian Revolutionary Guards to indoctrinate young Lebanese Shiites and recruit them into Hezbollah.

But now, portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini in West Beirut have been defaced, and signs saying "Only Berri is Our Leader" have been put up.

The reference is to Nabih Berri, the Shiite Moslem who heads Amal.

One point of vulnerability for the Iranians in Lebanon is that they speak Persian, not Arabic. When Iran's acting foreign minister, Ali Mohammed Besharati, met with local Lebanese leaders last week, he had to use an interpreter.

"The Iranian republic demands unquestioned loyalty from us," Sheikh Qabalan complained in the interview. He said he told the Iranians: "I reject you because I have experienced you. Leave us alone before it is too late."

The anti-Iranian feeling heightened after Tehran blocked plans by Syria to send 7,000 troops into the embattled area to put an end to the fighting.

"The Iranians are afraid the Syrians would clamp down on kidnappers and hijackers who do Iran's terrorist work," said one Shiite politician.

The Voice of Lebanon, a Christian radio station, said Saturday that two of the Shiite gunmen who hijacked a Kuwaiti airliner to Algiers last month had been killed in the fighting in the southern suburbs.

Danger Is Seen For Hostages if Syrians Deploy

The Associated Press

DAMASCUS — Vernon A. Walters, the chief U.S. representative to the United Nations, says the Syrian government is aware that deploying troops in Beirut's southern slums could endanger foreign hostages reportedly held there by pro-Iranian fundamentalists.

Mr. Walters met in Damascus on Saturday with President Hafez al-Assad and Foreign Minister Farouk al-Shara.

Mr. Walters said that during the talks there was recognition that the deployment "could work two ways."

"In one way it could work to endanger the hostages, and in another way it could work such that it would not endanger them and would make the hostages safe," he said.

CHET: Last Days Mark the End of a Jazz Era

(Continued from page 1)

summertime place where the living isn't easy. People who had never met him cried when he died.

Bebop's creators had to live with critics who said the jazz they played wasn't really "music." But they all heard the sounds they'd discovered in the compositions of acclaimed "serious" compositions and on the soundtracks of popular television series. They worked in Mafia-controlled saloons and collected no royalties. They fought alienation by constructing a secret culture with its own style and language — "bad" meaning "good" is vintage bebop argot. Heroin was part of the huddle. It seemed to cure alienation for a minute.

All of this is now a big budget subject. Dexter Gordon, Dizzy Gillespie, Miles Davis and Sonny Rollins make gold records and play the White House. Today's young "post-bop" jazzmen wear three-piece suits, arrive on time, drink mineral water and negotiate six-figure contracts. It is no coincidence that heroin disappeared as respect arrived. The death of Chet Baker dots the last "I" of that sad old story.

The creases on his face multiplied and deepened and his lips turned in over the dentures he had worn since his teeth were knocked

out by angry dealers in San Francisco. He began to resemble an old Indian, the last of a tribe that had seen a heap of suffering. He looked like he needed taking care of and he did and there were always people around to do it. His persistence and ingenuity in pursuit of heroin and his muse and the ability of that parched body and spirit to survive such a relentless onslaught earned him (sometimes reluctant) respect from people of all ages, races, nationalities and stylistic preference who agreed on little else. Chet was the real thing.

A few years ago, he recalled how embarrassed he had been in the 1950s when he placed higher than Clifford Brown and Dizzy Gillespie, both of whom he adored, in the polls because he was a "great white hope" with a pretty face that reminded people of James Dean. He knew he wasn't in their league yet. In the 1980s, when on a good night he was capable of playing as well as jazz can be played, he was dismissed as a has-been. Great white hopes had gone out of style, along with pianissimos. But it was to a large degree his own fault; falling off a chair on stage is not a good career move.

Chet once told a reporter: "I have a medical problem and in Europe they treat it as a medical prob-

lem." So he came to Europe for love and medicine, moving around three weeks here, two days there, in hotels or wearing out welcomes with hosts. The French adored him. He had a methadone prescription from a doctor in Amsterdam. Methadone cures the craving for heroin. On methadone, the grace would be healthy. But he always returned to Zeedijk in Amsterdam for the hot flash he needed.

The Belgian guitarist Philip Catherine describes touring with Chet:

"He would drive from Paris to Brussels by way of Amsterdam; sometimes he'd fly up there between two nights in Paris. He'd be late a lot and there would be some very heavy panics. The pay wasn't always what it was supposed to be, or when; but there were so many magic moments in the music, they made everything else worthwhile."

The Dutch impresario Wim Wigt handled Chet in Europe and Japan in the 1980s. It was not an exclusive contract but Wigt estimates that Chet earned over \$200,000 after taxes last year. The two albums he made for Wigt's Timeless Records have sold over 25,000 units each and are still selling. It is not difficult to guess where the money went.

One friend recalls Chet arriving

at his house with 30,000 guildens in a shopping bag. He had recently bought a cream-colored Alfa Romeo Giulia with Italian plates. According to Peter Huyts, who drove with him often, Chet was an expert driver who would miraculously sober up behind the wheel no matter how stoned he might have been.

The lanky, bespectacled Huyts looks too young to be a grandfather of two and too straight to be a road manager for jazz bands. He had been running a part-time jazz club when he lost his job as an electronics engineer five years ago. Knowing and loving the music, he began to travel with Wigt's clients like Gillespie, Art Blakey and John Scofield. He figures he's heard more than 150 Chet Baker concerts and he probably knew him as well as anyone.

Last Thursday, Huyts was in Schiphol, Amsterdam's airport, waiting to accompany the coffin on a flight to Los Angeles, where Chet's mother owns a plot.

"I wanted to be with him until the very end," he said. "I'm surprised how much I miss him."

Traveling with Baker was no piece of cake. But despite the fact that Chet had spent 16 months in an Italian jail and had at one time or another been deported from Switzerland, West Germany and Britain, there was never any trouble crossing borders.

"Not once," Huyts said. "That

always puzzled me. But Chet had a good 'act' for the douane. He knew how to play that game. He could turn on the charm."

"He was always losing things, leaving things behind, but he kept the mouthpiece Dizzy Gillespie gave him for years. He was very proud of that. It had 'Birks' engraved on it," Huyts added, referring to Gillespie's middle name.

Gillespie got Chet his first comeback engagement in New York after he had learned to play with false teeth. In a telephone interview Saturday from his home in New Jersey, Gillespie said:

"The major thing he lacked — you see, Chet was so tender. Jazz is a gut-bucket thing, great soloists have got to be able to get tough sometimes. He was too vulnerable."

Fahri said she loved Chet "with all his faults."

"He was friendly, loyal, warm,"

she said, "and his music was so beautiful. There was something very special about him. He was surrounded by myths."

Joachim Kuhn had recently found him a house to rent near his own outside Paris. Chet told him he had not had a home for too long, he wanted to settle down, to travel less for higher prices, maybe take a few students. Kuhn heard Chet for the first time when he was 8 years old in Berlin in the '50s.

"He moved me so much I immediately wanted to be a trumpet

player," he said, "only nobody gave me a trumpet. It would have been so nice to have my old hero living in my village."

Chet was surprised and delighted when the Dutch trumpet player Evert Hekkema told him that he and his teen-age friends had combed their hair and dressed like him. He had the key to Hekkema's apartment for more than two years. He paid no rent but was always arriving with gifts and never forgot to take care of his long-distance calls.

A rehabilitated addict who asked not to be identified remembers seeing Chet strip naked in search of an unclogged vein. He found one in his groin but missed it several times until the needle finally entered. Then his knees buckled and he held on to the sink, moaning "saline solution." The former addict recognized an overdose and prepared the solution quickly. He gave Chet the syringe and this time he hit a vein in his neck on the first try.

Several hours later, when Chet had recovered and was dressing to go to work, the former addict asked him: "Hey, man, don't you ever get tired of this number?"

"It's a drag," he replied. "Hotel rooms and airports and getting guys for gigs. I hate the road."

"I don't mean that," he said. "I mean using dope."

"Oh that," Chet shrugged. "I never think about that."

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